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9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. [105]

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Canton, 1st October, 1901. [a133]

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BIRTH.

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of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD CH.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 14th January, 1903.

We find in a recent issue of the *North-China Daily News* an article dealing with the treatment by missionaries in China of the "worship" of CONFUCIUS. The author of this article is Dr. W. A. P. MARTIN, whose name must compel respect from all those who have the slightest acquaintance with missionary and educational work in China. The subject is one which has given rise to some little discussion of late, not only in missionary circles, and the views of so experienced a man as Dr. MARTIN must therefore be all the more welcomed. It could be predicted that there would be nothing narrow or bigoted in these views; the reader need not expect to be told that the honour paid to the greatest of China's sages is "idolatry," that catch-word of so many well-meaning but ill-instructed preachers of Christianity to foreign nations. It is true that Dr. MARTIN prefaces his remarks in the *North-China Daily News* with the question, "Is it idolatry?" but the answer he gives distinctly is that it is not. The article on Confucius-worship seems to have been suggested by a point brought up in the annual report of the "Diffusion Society," namely the question as to what is the best way to secure proper regard on the part of the Chinese Government for the rights of conscience, which as long as China disregards she must lag behind other nations. But Dr. MARTIN is far from looking on the matter in any one-sided way. This is proved by one paragraph in his brief article, which we take the liberty of reproducing here.

He says:—"The expulsion of a student from the university of Shantung for refusing to bow the knee to CONFUCIUS is a disgrace to the country. But while I thus express myself in regard to the narrow view of the Chinese, I cannot refrain from saying that there is room for a change of view on our side of the question. For myself, I hold strongly that there is nothing idolatrous in the worship of CONFUCIUS. He is not deified as a God; nor is he invoked as such. The inscription on his tablet makes him 'the most holy of the ancient sages.' Honour to his memory as China's greatest teacher is all that the rite signifies—notwithstanding the grovelling and abject form of the ceremony." This is an admirably enlightened standpoint, which does the greatest credit to the man who holds by it. The writer goes on to compare another Chinese rite which is purely civil, the "worship" of the tablet of the living Emperor, of which he says:—"How ever little we may admire this sort of 'man-worship,' it is man-worship and not the worship of God. It is not forbidden to Christian officials; nor is the worship of the sage forbidden." The worship of CONFUCIUS is forbidden by the Papacy to the Roman Catholic converts, and other Christian proselytisers have followed the Romanist policy. Dr. MARTIN calls on "Protestant missionaries to take an independent stand and to teach their converts to look on the worship of CONFUCIUS as a merely civil rite. 'The conscience of our Christians,' he says, 'would at once be set free and one of the greatest barriers to the spread of Christianity would be taken out of the way.' The immensity of the barrier will, he fancy, be questioned by none who have any knowledge of the labour of introducing Christianity among Chinese. For more than two thousand years have the Emperors of China been Confucianists; indeed, it is proverbially an indispensable quality of the Emperor. The Mongol dynasty inaugurated by KUBLAI KHAN was no sooner seated on the throne before Confucianism became its rule. The present dynasty has followed in its steps. Among all the educated the Confucian rule has prevailed, and the foundations of Chinese political and social life are the precepts of this remarkable system. The honour paid to the philosopher's memory, which is what is meant by the expression 'CONFUCIUS-WORSHIP' is but the most outward sign of this. To miscall this 'idolatry' and thus make it impossible for a Chinese convert at once to be a Christian and to be from the Chinese point of view, a good citizen, can in no way be considered wisdom. We trust that Dr. MARTIN's words will not be allowed to pass unheeded.

With the conclusion yesterday of the enquiry into the fatal building collapse in Tung Lo Lane, the series of collapse enquiries came to an end. The net result of four months of magisterial investigation, legal eloquence, and public attention, as shown by the jury, is that no one has been found responsible for the deaths of thirty Chinese, caused by the falling of the various buildings. There were in all five cases, beginning with the Kowloon City Road case, involving the death of ten men; here the magisterial enquiry failed to locate any blame. Next came the First Street collapse, where one man was killed; the contractor was committed for trial, but discharged at the Criminal Sessions. Third was the Second Street affair, where the victims numbered four; two contractors were committed for trial, but also discharged when the case had come to the Supreme Court. Fourth was the Praya East collapse, killing thirteen; the architects and contractor were committed for trial, but the Attorney-General, sitting in the capacity of a grand jury, threw out the bill. Lastly there was the Tung Lo Lane case, which ended yesterday; two men were killed, but the jury could not assign the blame. We do not propose to go into the details of these cases nor to say that the ultimate verdict in each enquiry was not the one pointed out by the facts. There were great difficulties involved in the task of getting to the bottom of all five cases, and those concerned had laborious tasks with which to cope. But it cannot be held otherwise than deplorable that the conditions of this Colony make it possible for a series of building collapses to occur, leading to the death of thirty human beings, without any censure attaching to anyone concerned. It is not long ago since, after a certain number of collapses, public opinion was demanding enquiries into the circumstances. Now we have had the enquiries, and after all no one is better or the worse for them. Yet perhaps it is not quite true to say that 'The Colony is the better off, inasmuch as there is now proved what was before very strongly felt, that the whole system of building supervision in Hongkong in the past has been wrong and that it is practically no better now. There is no call for 'banging' anyone; we must hang the system.

In the Shield match between the Hockey Club "A" team and H.M.S. *Albion*, on Monday, the latter won by 4 goals to 1.

We are requested to state that the meeting of the West Point Building Co. will be held at 11.45 a.m. on the 26th inst., and not at 11.30 a.m. as previously stated.

The week before last in Shanghai two American prisoners who were serving their time in the British gaol escaped in broad daylight. They were arrested in the evening, and have since been sentenced to be kept in double irons for three months and to have a bread and water diet for ten days. Four Chinese prisoners confined in the Shanghai Municipal gaol omitted the American prisoners and escaped from the gaol infirmary the same week.

It appears from a telegram to the *Shanghai Times* that a German poet, Herr Paul Boeh, has replied in the *Berlin Tagblatt* to Mr. Kipling's verses in regard to the conflict with Germany in the Venezuela movement. The German writer bids his countrymen abandon ill-will toward the English and try to cultivate friendly relations with that people, and to pay no attention to the vapourings of "the Indian drummer." As Mr. Kipling is very free with terms of abuse, he will probably not feel very much hurt by being treated to some himself.

A *Shanghai Times* telegram dated London, 7th January, says:—News comes from Vienna of terrible effects of a smallpox scourge in the Faerø Islands, Greek Archipelago (P. Aggan Sea). These islands are occupied by 800 Greek families, and there are said to have been more than 1,000 deaths. Turkish quarantine was imposed against the islands when smallpox appeared, and because of the shortage of physicians the people resorted to the expedient of vaccinating with lymph taken from those who had the disease. An epidemic resulted.

We have received a copy of a rather remarkable pamphlet, entitled *Hongkong Parsee Cricket Club: A Short History*, and written by Mr. R. D. VANIA, ex-president of the Parsee C. C. Judging by the cover, we might imagine it to be a record of the doing of a praiseworthy little collection of sportsmen, who have done a good deal for what we may call second-class cricket in Hongkong; but a perusal of its pages shows that it is really the history of a dispute within the Club. As such we cannot consider that it would be of advantage or of general interest to discuss it in these columns, and though Mr. Vania may have a strong grievance (we do not commit ourselves on this point) he would do better not to call into the discussion the whole community, at least not more than the Parsee community, if an appeal from the Parsee C. C. is necessary.

Among the Bills which the French Chamber of Deputies was to discuss immediately after its Christmas and New Year holidays is one to transfer the remains of Balzac, Renan, Michelet, and Edgar Quinet to the Pantheon. Notice of an amendment in shape of an additional clause to include the remains of the late M. Zola in the proposed translation has been given, among its numerous signatories being M. Brisson, the well-known statesman, several times Prime Minister and President of the Chamber, M. Jaurès, the chief Socialist leader, and M. de Pressensac. In spite, however, of powerful support, and at least the tacit countenance of the present French Government, it is difficult to say whether the amendment will be adopted. It will in any case encounter violent opposition on the part of the Nationalist Party, as well as on that of the pseudo-Republicans led by M. Méline.

The agitation to remove Li Yo-Yok, one of the Ministers of State in Corea, still continues, but without effect, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, the Emperor strongly refusing to listen to the agitation. The trouble is said to be due to jealousy among the officials. It appears, however, that the Japanese Government has intervened in the dispute. A Seoul telegram to the *Mainichi* states that, in reply to a Note addressed to the Korean Government urging the dismissal of Li Yo-Yok, who is said to be under the protection of a foreign Government, the Korean Government stated that Li Yo-Yok was not appointed to his office by the recommendation of the Russian Minister, but by the command of the Emperor, and he was not under the protection of any foreign Power. A request was therefore made that the Japanese Government should withdraw its advice. M. Stein, the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Seoul, has addressed a Note to the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*, declaring that Russia has no intention of gaining any advantage through the influence of Li Yo-Yok.

It is by no means certain the Chinese will yield to the suggestion of the Russian Minister that the Customs' postal work and exclusive mining rights be placed under Russian control in Manchuria. News came from Peking yesterday, says the *Shanghai Times* of the 8th inst., that Prince Ching, to whom the suggestion had been referred, consulted some of the foreign ministers and that he was assured both at the English and the Japanese legations that if he wished to decline to entertain the suggestion, he might rely upon the moral support at least of both Great Britain and Japan. It is said that this assurance has considerably stiffened his attitude toward the Russian Minister, and that nothing will come of the suggestion unless further diplomatic demands may be based upon it. In that event it will be referred to the Wai Wu-pu, and definite assurance will probably be invited from the British and Japanese legations, and possibly from others, as to the willingness of foreign representatives to stand behind the refusal of China.

A Japanese telegram from London on the 30th December says that Russia is despatching seven additional destroyers to the Pacific.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Strong (better known formerly as Miss May Yohs, or Lady Francis Hope, and Captain Strong) are still at Buenos Ayres, and have no intention of returning to the United States.

Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai has sent in a memorial to the Throne, applying for permission to suppress the lottery established in Chihli during the late Li Hung-chang's tenure of the Viceroyalty of the province in the beginning of the last Chinese year.

With reference to the disturbances in Kansu of which we wrote yesterday, it is interesting to note that H.E. Sung Fan, Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu, recently telegraphed to the authorities of Chihli stating that "there has been difficulties between the Mahomedans and disbanded soldiers in Kansu with the result that rumours were invented that they were anti-Christian crusades so that the missionaries at Ping Liang were about to take refuge in quieter regions. I at once appointed deputies to investigate and preserve peace and the local authorities used every effort to retain missionaries and promised every protection, so the latter have not left as intended. Now the disbanded soldiers have been dispersed and this province is as quiet as can be."

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 13th January.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Chan Sze was committed for trial on a charge of being concerned in an armed robbery at Mong Kok on the night of the 7th ult.

The defendant is alleged to have been one of a gang of four armed Chinamen who entered an apothecary's shop at Mong Kok and terrorised the proprietor and his wife with threats and the brandishing of weapons. They decamped with what booty they could lay hands on, but the defendant was subsequently arrested. His defence was an *alibi*.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THEFT OF MONEY.

Li Pak, unemployed, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing \$200 from Choi Chin San, a traveller doing business in Singapore.

The complainant, who arrived here only a few days ago, charged some money at a shop in Queen's Road Central, and put it in his box in the presence of the defendant, who resided in the same boarding-house. The money was afterwards missed, and was found in the possession of the defendant by Inspector Gidley.

THEFT BY A BEACHCOMBER.

Benjamin Jackson, a beachcomber, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a letter containing two sovereigns, a silver watch, and some articles of clothing from William Brander, a seaman on the steamer *Benevue*. The letter was given to Brander to post by the chief officer of the *Benevue*, but he fell into Jackson's company, became intoxicated, and was robbed in the manner indicated.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The prospects of a large entry were ruined by the heavy rain which rendered the course almost unplayable for the last two days of the meeting. The following cards were returned:—

Commander Farquhar, R.N.	85	2	83
Mr. A. B. Lawson	88	6	83
Mr. W. B. Drew, R.N.	98	15	84
Dr. W. J. Saunders	100	15	85
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	90	4	88
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	91	1	89
Mr. E. J. Grist	94	5	89

BOGEY AND RICHARDSON CUPS.

Dr. W. L. Martin, R.N.	rec. 11 strokes 2 up
Comdr. Farquhar, R.N. <td>" 11 " 3 down</td>	" 11 " 3 down
Dr. W. B. Drew, R.N. <td>" 11 " 4 down</td>	" 11 " 4 down
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis <td>" 2 " 5 down</td>	" 2 " 5 down
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie <td>" 1 " 6 down</td>	" 1 " 6 down
Mr. W. J. Saunders <td>" 11 " 6 down</td>	" 11 " 6 down
Mr. E. J. Grist <td>" 4 " 8 down</td>	" 4 " 8 down

15 entries.

POOL.

Dr. W. L. Martin, R.N.	92-14=78
Comdr. Farquhar, R.N.	88-6=82
Mr. A. B. Lawson	88-6=82
Mr. W. B. Drew, R.N.	91-15=84
Dr. W. J. Saunders	100-15=85
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	90-2=88
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	90-1=89
Mr. E. J. Grist	94-5=89

15 entries.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK

DIVIDEND.

We are officially authorised to state that subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of £1.10s. per share; bonus of 10s. per share; and to the reserve fund \$750,000; and carry forward about \$1,425,000.

One of the happiest efforts of the erring printer which we have come across for some time was that which figured in an Edinburgh contemporary's report of the recent Sir Walter Scott Club Dinner. Reporting the toast of "Literature," one of the speakers wound up thus:—"There were Captain Keble, in real life, and distinguished generals, it was said, had gone Janus upon Junius and written about them, and had been kissed by the Muses." In the report in question the last word was rendered "nurses."

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 12th January, 5 p.m.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The French Budget Committee reports that it is unnecessary to raise a loan of 44,000,000 francs and recommends reducing the expenditure by 37,500,000 and increasing the estimated receipts by 22,500,000 francs.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. J. B. Robinson, chairman of the South African Banking Co., declares that it is a serious delusion for the Imperial Government to imagine that it can govern any portion of South Africa from London.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 11th January.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN SPAIN.

While the King of Spain was returning from church on Saturday evening, a Madrid man fired a revolver at the second carriage. No one was injured. The man, who is a Spaniard called Feito, apparently insane, declares that he wanted to kill the Grand Chamberlain and not the King.

RUGBY FOOTBALL—THE USUAL RESULT.

Wales has scored 3 goals and 2 tries against England's 1 goal.

MARCONI TELEGRAPHY.

The Marconi system between England and America will be open to the public about the 20th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 13th January.

SIR,—The report and accounts of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd. for the past year have been published in our local prints and offer a fair subject for criticism. We see that a sum of \$81,022.02 is represented as the net profit for the year, out of which \$80,000, or practically the whole, is to be distributed as dividend. This is magnificent liberality, especially when, on looking a little into the accounts, we find that this sum is more than the Company earned during the year. It includes, as will be seen, in addition to \$2,285.58 brought forward from the preceding year's account, a sum of \$2,000 written off as unclaimed dividends. This is the first time in the history of a local Company that has been in existence barely four years that such a large amount of unclaimed dividends has been proposed to be forfeited. I presume that the Company, of course, is within its legal rights in dealing with those dividends in that manner, but it cannot be contended that this drastic step will improve the estimation in which the Company is held by the public. But the fact serves to show how great is the anxiety to declare a big dividend.

How does this proposed appropriation of the Company's funds compare with what has been done into our ears recently about the danger of milking our cows too dry, and the wisdom of a policy of consolidation and concentration? In every well-managed Company a proportion of at least 15 to 20 per cent. of the net profits is put aside for contingencies, for reserve or equalization of dividend funds. Why is not the same course recommended in this instance? I am unable to fathom the reason, but the result will be, since the market price of shares is regulated as a rule by the amount of the dividend, the stock of this Company will command, at least temporarily, an undeservedly high value and investors will consequently burn their fingers.

In the case of a concern with assets worth more than five times their book value, an extra dollar was grudged the shareholders so that the Directors may be enabled to write off about 53 per cent. of the net profits for the year. And now we have a company that proposes to pay the shareholders a larger sum in dividends than it can be said to have actually earned. What is the explanation?—Yours, etc.,

J. B. MICHAEL.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinzess Irene* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 11th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 20th inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Stettin*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 23rd ult., left Colombo on the 12th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 25th inst.

The A.L. steamer *Silesia* left Maji for this port yesterday morning.

The C.N. steamer *Tyrian*, from Australian ports, left Manila for this port on the 13th inst., p.m., and is expected here to-morrow, at daylight.

ENQUIRIES INTO COLLAPSES OF BUILDINGS.

TUNG LOI LANE.

The enquiry was concluded yesterday afternoon before Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a common jury into the circumstances attending the fatal collapse of two houses in Tung Lo Lane (near the Harbour Office) on 12th November last. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. H. W. Looker on behalf of the contractors (the Wing Sing firm), the shorers, and the architects, Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

The jurors were—Messrs. W. Goldenberg, C. H. Blason, and E. W. Torrey.

Y. K. Foo Mun, manager of a Chinese mercantile firm which at the time of the collapse occupied premises in Wing Lok Street and Tung Lo Lane, was recalled and examined by Mr. Bowley as to the goods stored in No. 12, Tung Lo Lane when the accident occurred. There were 130 bags of pepper and 50 bags of rice on the first floor and 50 on the ground floor. The extra supports to the first floor were put up three years ago, when the firm took up tenancy of the premises, and some of the old joists supporting the first floor were decayed when the collapse occurred, but none of the supporting timbers were decayed.

In answer to Mr. Looker, witness said that the entries in the book from which he was quoting the amount of goods stored in and issued from the premises were made by a head clerk, but witness could vouch for their accuracy, as the book was shown to him every night for the purpose of enabling him to check the entries by an examination of the goods.

By a jurymen—The goods mentioned were not leaving against the party wall between Nos. 12 and 14, Tung Lo Lane.

This concluded the evidence, and Mr. Looker said he wished to put in a copy of a letter which might throw some light on the case, and was written by Messrs. Stephens and Thomas, solicitors, to Mr. Chatham, Director of Public Works, on 27th December, 1901, requesting him to inspect these premises at 125-128, Wing Lok Street and to declare the wall dangerous. In his answer, continued Mr. Looker, Mr. Chatham said he could not accede to the request, and added that he regarded it as little short of miraculous that there had not been a serious collapse of the building hitherto, as on visiting the premises he found bags, presumably containing rice, stacked about ten feet high in places, on the two upper floors. The point he wished to emphasise, said Mr. Looker, was that these people—the last witness's firm—were in the habit of storing cargo ten feet high on the upper floors of the premises.

His Worship—I don't think it is evidence.

Mr. Looker—I think it is evidence of the way these premises were used as godowns.

Mr. Bowley—There is nothing on the face of the letter to show that it refers to houses in Wing Lok Street, or even to houses in Hongkong.

His Worship—I don't think the letter ought to be admitted. Anything with reference to what took place a year ago is irrelevant.

Mr. Looker—Very well, your Worship. Addressing the jury, Mr. Looker returned to the objects of the enquiry, and said there was a good deal of difference between criminal negligence and ordinary negligence. Under the former head the jury had to come to the conclusion that somebody, from the owners down to the men actually employed on the work, had been guilty of negligence of such a description as to be utterly reckless; but if the jury found, on the other hand, that the precautions which had been taken in the present case were the precautions suggested by common sense, and in similar cases, then they had no right to bring in a verdict of criminal negligence. Mr. Looker said he had been informed by the Crown Solicitor that there was no responsibility whatever on the architects in connection with the collapse, and he would therefore bring the case down to the contractor and shorer, against whom, he submitted, there was no evidence that could possibly convict them of criminal negligence. Mr. Looker detailed the history of the houses, and compared their collapse with that of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, which, after standing for years and years in the position indicated by the picture, had recently fallen. Now, who could be blamed for that?

Mr. Bowley—it wasn't the Leaning Tower of Pisa; it was the Campanile at Venice that fell. (Laughter.)

Mr. Looker begged pardon, and said that anyway the blame for the collapse of the Campanile could not reasonably be fixed on anyone. In the case under review there was certainly a reasonable ground that it was the rottenness of the first floor joists of No. 12 and the extra weight being placed on them that caused the collapse of the first floor and then of the wall. What actually caused the collapse of the wall it was impossible to say, but that it did collapse was not necessarily anybody's fault, and Mr. Looker concluded, he would submit that, so far as concerned any of the parties who were engaged in the pulling down and rebuilding and the shoring of the wall, they were not guilty of any negligence at all.

Mr. Bowley said they were not trying the case of the fall of the Campanile; if they were, he thought there would be evidence to show that building operations were going on in the vicinity, and that the tower had not been properly shored up. Regarding the present case, however, there were two cases to account for the collapse, one that the first floor of No. 12 broke and brought the houses down, and the other that the wall being shaken by the building operations, fell through, and caused the collapse. The evidence, Mr. Bowley thought, went to show that the floor was not excessively weighted, and therefore the jury might dismiss that theory of the collapse altogether. The cause of the collapse, as shown by the evidence, was the disturbance of the wall by the building operations, and the contractor and shorer were the only persons responsible for the work. It had been given in evidence that the owner of No. 14 refused to remove the goods from the premises, and at his request the contractor and shorer put up a partition after the goods had been moved only a few feet from the wall to permit the lateral shores to go up. But there was no evidence to show they pointed out to the shopkeeper that there was danger in what he did. This building contractor and the scaffolding contractor were the two men who did know the danger, and in spite of that knowledge they did as the shopkeeper asked them—put up the partition and let the first floor unsupported by the sloping shores because of that partition, as they said. Mr. Bowley, who reviewed the evidence at length, submitted that the blame, if there was any blame, rested entirely on the contractor and shorer.

His Worship addressed the jury, quoting authorities for their guidance, and they then retired, to return later with a verdict that the cause of the deaths of the two deceased was the collapse of the party wall between Nos. 12 and 14, Tung Lo Lane, and that the deaths of the deceased were not the result of criminal negligence.

This concludes the series of enquiries.

A SUPREME COURT APPEAL CASE.

HOWARD AND STEPHENS, THE ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

The Privy Council have given judgment against the appellants in the case in which Messrs. Howard & Stephens asked leave to appeal to His Majesty in Privy Council from a decision of the Full Court on 24th March, 1902, refusing to grant special leave to appeal to the Full Court from a judgment of Sir John Carrington delivered on 1st December, 1900. Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared in person on that occasion. The Attorney-General was not present. Mr. P. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, instructed the Attorney-General.

It may be of interest to recall that the effect of the judgment of the Full Court appealed against was to refuse to grant to the plaintiffs special leave to appeal to the Full Court from a judgment of Sir John Carrington, delivered on 1st December, 1900. The decision of the 24th March, 1902, discharged a Rule nisi which had been obtained by the plaintiffs on 13th March, 1902, calling upon the Attorney-General to show cause why they should not have special leave to appeal, and it accordingly refused to grant such leave. It was from this refusal that the plaintiffs desired to appeal to His Majesty in Council. On 22nd March, 1902, Major-General Black, C.B., the officer then administering the Colony, under a section 7, sub-section (v), of the Prayers Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, by way of compensation for any injury sustained by the plaintiffs, Howard and Stephens, by the reclamation works carried out under the authority of that Ordinance. The plaintiffs, not being satisfied with that award, brought a petition against the Attorney-General of the Colony under the provisions of section 83 of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure, 1878, at that time in force. (Ordinance No. 13 of 1873.)

Section 83 provided that: "All claims against the Government of the Colony of the same nature as claims within the provisions of the Prayers Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, may, with the consent of the Governor, be preferred in the Supreme Court in a suit instituted by the claimant as plaintiff against the Attorney-General as defendant." That petition was filed on 21st December, 1920, and claimed to have the award in question "wholly set aside and declared by the Court to be wholly null and void and of no effect."

It is not necessary for the Court, on this occasion, to give any opinion on the question whether proceedings of this kind come within the provisions of the Prayers Reclamation Ordinance, 1889.

The answer to the petition, besides raising various issues of fact, raised one of law which was ordered to be tried before the issues of fact. The issue of law, as settled by the Court, was as follows:—

"Assuming all the facts stated in the petition to be true, and having regard to the provisions of the Prayers Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, has the Court jurisdiction to enquire into the proceedings connected with the award referred to in the petition, and to set aside the award and declare it null and void?"

On 1st December, 1900, the Chief Justice, Sir John Carrington, delivered a written, considered judgment in favour of the defendant, holding that the Court had not such jurisdiction.

On 24th March, 1902, the plaintiffs appealed from that judgment to the Full Court, if they were dissatisfied with it, the plaintiffs presented a petition of right to His Majesty the King, and they alleged that they did so under the advice of their counsel. They stated in an affidavit that they forwarded this petition to their London agents on 14th September, 1901, for presentation to His Majesty in Council.

This proceeding was held to be contrary to the Prayers Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, and the plaintiffs found that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the petition. They then, instead of immediately asking for special leave to appeal from the judgment of Sir John Carrington to the Full Court, under section 606 of the new Code of Civil Procedure, 1901 (which took effect from 1st July, 1901), and limited the ordinary right of appeal to six months) commenced writing to the Colonial Secretary with a view, as they say in an affidavit, to a settlement of the matters in question. The Colonial Secretary, as appears in the letters annexed to the affidavit of the Crown Solicitor, dated on the 31st January, 1902, wrote to the plaintiffs on the 31st January, 1902, explaining the position of the Government and the Officer administering the Government had no power to alter the amount of General Black's award, and adding that His Excellency saw no necessity for continuing the correspondence with regard to the claim which had been going on for many years. The result of the correspondence not proving satisfactory to the plaintiffs, they obtained on 13th March, 1902, the Rule nisi calling upon the Attorney-General to show cause why they should not have leave to appeal (the words of the Code are "special leave") from the judgment of Sir John Carrington, of 1st December, 1900. The notice of appeal was filed on 27th February, 1902. The present Code of Civil Procedure in Hongkong was Ordinance No. 5 of 1901, the former Code of 1873 having been repealed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1901. The Code of 1901 was passed on 6th March, 1901, and came into operation on 1st July, 1901 (see section 711). By section 710 it was provided that it was to apply so far as might be practicable to all proceedings taken after it came into operation.

Section 478 relating to the mode of preferring claims against the Government of the Colony is similar to section 83 of the former Code of 1873 previously referred to. The question the Court has now to decide is whether the plaintiffs should have leave to appeal to the King in Privy Council from the refusal of the Full Court to grant special leave to appeal.

No doubt the courts have held that, where special leave to appeal has been refused, the Court of Appeal has no jurisdiction to grant such leave from such refusal. It was so decided by the Court of Appeal in *Key v. Briggs*, in 1889, Vol. 22, Queen's Bench Division, p. 343, similar decisions are *Lane and Another v. Esdaile* and *Another*, 1891, Appeal Cases, p. 210, when the House of Lords declined to entertain such an appeal, and in the matter of the *Hongkong and the Working Classes Act, 1890*, *ex parte Stevenson and others*, where the Court of Appeal upheld a decision of the Divisional Court to the like effect. In the ordinary course of things, therefore, a Court of Appeal will not entertain an application to appeal from a decision refusing special leave to appeal. The reasons for this (see the Chief Justice in his judgment) are fully set out in the opinions of Lord Halsbury, the present Lord Chancellor, and of the late Lord Herschell, in *Lane v. Esdaile* in the House of Lords. It must be borne in mind that section 606 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1901, is taken (as appears by the marginal note) from Order 54, rule 15, of the English Orders and Rules, although the period of 6 months is fixed in all cases as the limit of the ordinary right of appeal to the Full Court from any decision of the Court in the cases of the times mentioned in the English Order and Rule. Lord Herschell, in the opinion I have mentioned, says:—"It cannot be doubted

that the object of the 15th rule of the 58th Order was to make the judgments, after the lapse of a year, practically final. (Since this opinion was delivered the period has been reduced to 3 months.) It is clear that some time must be fixed at which the right of appeal should cease, otherwise parties would never know what their rights were and there would be no possibility of people being safe in dealing with the fruits of a judgment, because the judgment might be still subject to appeal. But then it was thought that there might be special circumstances in which the Court of Appeal might relax that rule and consider that, notwithstanding it, an appeal should be permitted. I think that the matter was entrusted, and intended to be entrusted, to their discretion; and that the exercise of a discretion of that sort entrusted to them is not within the true meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, or of judgment from which there can be no appeal." If, therefore, the present application had been an appeal to the House of Lords from the refusal of the Full Court to grant special leave to appeal to the Full Court from a judgment delivered more than 15 months previously. Appeals to the King in Privy Council from the Supreme Court of Hongkong could be brought, if certain conditions precedent are complied with, against "Any final judgment, decree or sentence, or against any rule or order made in any civil suit or proceeding, and having the effect of a final or definite sentence, subject to the rules and limitations set out in the Regulations and Instructions to the Governor. I presume the refusal to grant leave must be taken to be an order," and, personally, I should rather leave it to the Privy Council to determine whether it is an order of the kind to be held appealable. As regards the security to be given by the appellants for the prosecution of the appeal, for the payment of costs, the sum should be £250 sterling, and the security should be by way of bond with one or more sufficient sureties, or by way of mortgage upon some sufficient immovable property, situate in Hongkong, to the satisfaction of the Registrar. If such security be given and completed within three months from the date of the petition for leave to appeal, i.e., within three months from 1st April, 1902, the Court will, the other conditions precedent having been already complied with, be prepared to make an order allowing the appeal to be prosecuted. The Court has been informed by the Attorney-General that he has no desire to oppose this application.

The Acting Justice Judge in his judgment said they must leave it to the Privy Council to decide whether an appeal to their Lordships from the decision of the Full Court in Hongkong was competent.

The appeal to the Privy Council has been dismissed with costs.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LD.

The following are the accounts of the above Bank, the report of which we published yesterday:

BALANCE-SHEET—31st December 1902.

Capital, 100 fully paid shares of £1 each (paid down in the East) £100,000 0 0

Capital, partly paid, £250,000 0 0 (paid down in the East) £250,000 0 0

Capital reserve fund £1,157,493 33

Reserve fund £5,293 33

Notes in circulation £2,421,000 0 0

Fixed deposits and current accounts £35,375 50

Loans payable £20,000 0 0

Bills for collection £283,502 45

Due to correspondents and other banks £30,000 0 0

Balance of profit and loss account £15,103 35

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and at bankers £333,283 61

Government securities belonging to the bank £15,750 00

Bills for collection £1,709,242 29

Adjustments £15,000 00

Furniture £24,681,887 81

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Charges, directed to be placed to reserve £103,695 29

Amount to be placed to reserve £50,000 00

Dividend account, proposed payment of £1.00 per share on 40,400 shares £40,400 00

Balance to be carried forward £79,490 15

Balance to be carried forward £15,103 35

Balance brought forward from last year £21,235 51

Gross earnings for year ending 31st Dec. 1902 £27,503 73

£248,792 24

On 1st January, 1903, our CAPITAL and RESERVE FUNDS will stand as follows:

Capital—fully paid founder's shares £5,000 00

Capital—partly paid ordinary shares £2,157,493 33

Capital—reserve fund £15,103 35

Reserve fund £5,293 33

£7,470,000 00

THE GERM OF LAZINESS.

That strange disease called laziness, known to the world over, not dependent upon time or season; flouting the researches of the learned and sometimes attacking them in their search, is doomed to death. Its totem, its microbe, has been discovered. So we are told, at any rate, and on scientific authority. Dr. Stiles, of the United States Agricultural Department, addressing the Sanitary Congress at New York, declared that *uncleanliness*, or hook-worm disease, which he recently discovered, was chiefly responsible for the abnormal laziness existing among the "poor white" people of "crackers" in some of the Southern States. The disease produced a condition resembling chronic malaria, and robbed the system of its energy and vitality. The degenerate dirt-eater and pick-eaters in the South were sufferers from the disease, and their abnormal and peculiar appetites were caused by it. The disease, says the doctor, stunts both bodily and mental development, and impedes the efforts of reformers for the employment of child labour in Southern factories by making workers over twenty years of age seem fourteen to sixteen. As a matter of fact, those who come from the districts to factories improve their health as they shake off uncleanliness. Dr. Stiles said that the strongest symptom of "crackers" would be the conditions of the "crackers," made exhibit the same symptoms of degeneracy, and, conversely, the entire race of "poor whites" is susceptible of being raised from their present condition by proper diagnosis and remedies. For this purpose, Dr. Stiles promised that the Department would issue a pamphlet for circulation in the afflicted districts.

PEKING.

Peking, 31st December.

THE VISIT OF GENERAL MILES was a notable event for the city. The notables of the city were agog to see the great notability of the American army. The General was granted an audience by the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. A feast was given him by the high officials of the city and complimentary remarks were made by both parties. The official thanked General Miles for the good part played by American soldiers in Peking and General Miles expressed the pleasure it gave him to have the army to do something for China. The General also visited the execution ground in the southern city and was disappointed to find it too late to see the heads of eight men on roll off. His stay in Peking will be short, as he is en route round the world.

THE KETTERER MONUMENT is finally completed. It is in the form of a *palais*, or ornamental arch, and stretches across the great street running from the Hama-mon to the north. It is made of Chinese marble, is extremely plain, but makes an impression of ruggedness and strength. The stone pillars must be nearly three feet in diameter. The roof is entirely of marble and looks as though it might stand for all time. On the north side there are terraces of flowers, but not distinct enough to be observed by the passer-by. On the south side on the frieze there are inscriptions in three languages, German, Chinese, and Latin, informing the public that this is a monument erected by the Emperor in memory of the German Minister, von Ketterer, who was nobly killed by "Boxer" bandits, on 20th June, 1900. This monument should be a standing warning to all to avoid like crimes. The Chinese word used for Emperor is Chen or the Imperial WE.

THE WORK WAS PROLONGED by a row between the workmen and the police. The men at work on this imperial job thought they had a right to break the law of the land by gambling every night in the tents erected on the street for their accommodation. The police interfered on this night, whereat the men turned on the police and drove them off. The next morning the police appeared in larger numbers and carried off the workmen to prison, where they were lodged for over a week, no work being done meanwhile.

THE COST of the memorial is said to be about three hundred thousand taels. It will be a relief to all travellers when the obstructions are taken from the street. As it has been, cars for some time had to wallow through a bog of mud on the side of the road in order to get along at all.

WHICH IS THE REAL YUAN HUI-KAI? There are numerous rumours about Yuan Hui-Kai's last visit to Peking. Those who had relied upon him to give strong testimony to the Empress Dowager in favour of the reform movement, and, especially, the new University, were greatly disappointed. It now comes out that he denounced the University and predicted a revolution in a few years, if the institution was continued. He, doubtless, thought such sentiments would be more agreeable to the lady of the palace than encouragement of the University which seems to have many enemies.

THE OUTLOOK IS NOT ENCOURAGING for the reform movement. It looks as though all our hopes of paved streets, lighted by electricity, were to be blighted. Some government work is to be entered upon next year. The tower on the Front Gate is to be rebuilt and contractors are trying to find timber of the proper size.

THE REMOVAL concerning Tung Hui-shang and Prince Tuan do not seem to make any stir in Peking. It would seem as though the insanity of the Conservatives would hardly go so far as to encourage in the slightest degree anything which would excite the animosity of foreigners, as they know full well it will bring condign punishment. —N.C. Daily News.

A CHINESE PACIFIC LINE.

Another new line may soon be established to the Orient, according to the *Victoria Colonist*. The steamer *Kaga Maru*, on its last trip took to Victoria among the saloon passengers two Chinese merchants from Hongkong, Messrs. Lung Kam-ming and Eng Hok-fong, who went there to look over the trade possibilities, with the intention of establishing a steamship line from Hongkong to some point on the Pacific coast yet to be selected. They did not debark at Victoria, remaining with the camera, and left for Seattle. After looking around the ports of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, and San Diego, they will go across the continent to New York, and also visit many large Eastern commercial centres in connection with the visiting Chinese merchants and that the project was in a preliminary stage as yet, and he object of their visit was to make the necessary investigation to ascertain if such an enterprise would be profitable. If they were assured as a result of their visit that a steamship line running from Hongkong to some port on the Pacific coast would be successful, the line would be established, the being sufficient Chinese capital ready to embark in the enterprise. There is no question that the import trade of China is increasing rapidly, they said, and the shipments of flour, cotton, wheat, the staples most in demand, were becoming larger with each year. However, they were there to make an investigation, and it was as yet too early to talk of what would be done. As to how many steamers might be put on the service it was too soon to speak. Eng Hok-fong and Lung Kam-ming had an interview at the Driford Hotel with Mr. Morse, vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway, and Mr. Wainwright, controller of the building of a trans-continental line by their company, which is expected to be completed in five years. The question of freights and steamers was discussed at length, much information regarding the railway arrangements being given to the Chinese by the railway men, who in turn were advised of the project to establish a new steamship line. When the trans-continental line of Grand Trunk is completed, it goes without saying that a steamship connection with the Orient will be necessary, but as one of the Chinese visitors said, the line is not expected to be completed for five years yet, and their project is for the establishment of a line in a short time.

The two Chinese merchants mentioned in the above are, we believe, natives of Fokkien, and are associated in the scheme of Mr. Ho Yow, late Chinese Consul at San Francisco and now resident here, which we mentioned the other day.

BEWARE OF THE party offering imitations of Macniven & Cameron's Pens. "They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen." Sold at all Stationers.

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PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AT WEIHAIWEI.

On New Year's Day, the N.C. Daily News says, His Honour the Commissioner of Weihaiwei presented the medals for the North China Expedition of 1900 to the officers and men of the Chinese Regiment. Expatriation of service, disbandment, and reduction have combined sadly to diminish the ranks of those who went through the troubles nearly three years ago, but still a goodly number of medals were presented—probably to 20 per cent. of the regiment as it stood on parade.

Before the presentation Mr. Stewart Lockhart addressed the regiment as follows:—Major Bruce, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Chinese Regiment. When I was asked to present these medals to-day, I at once replied that I needed to the request with pleasure, because ever since I first arrived at Weihaiwei the officers of the regiment have evinced such friendly feelings to me that I was only too glad to avail myself of this opportunity to show that these feelings are heartily reciprocated. From the officer commanding to the most junior officer, I regard you all as friends, and it affords me great pleasure to present these medals which, for their deeds of valour, they have won, and also proud as the representative of the King in this Dependency, to present to His Majesty's soldiers, who have fought in his cause, the Royal token of His Majesty's appreciation of their gallantry under most trying and exceptional circumstances. It is said that the present is a medal-hunting age, and I am afraid that self-advertisement does exist to a certain extent. But even if we do live in a "Pears' Soap Age," it is not over-generous to place all his good qualities before the eyes of a curious world. The Chinese Regiment has done well. The medals which I am about to present have been well-earned. It is not necessary for me to dwell on the events which occurred in the North of China in 1900, and which are now historical, but I should like to remind you that in those events the Chinese regiment took a prominent part. In fact, no unit of the China Expeditionary Force took a share in so many of the expeditions constituting the campaign as did the Chinese Regiment. It was present at the siege of Tientsin, and was among the first to enter that city which was captured by the Allies. In connection with that entry, the memory of one of your sergeants, Chi Tien-kuei, will ever remain green on account of his having led into the city a half-company without the assistance of any European. The regiment also took part in what later history Queen Victoria described as the "memorable advance" to Peking, which resulted in the relief of the Legations. No fewer than twenty-three officers and men of the regiment were killed and eighteen wounded whilst serving in North China, which is a very large percentage considering that the total number of the regiment in the field only amounted to 335. I say, therefore, that the regiment has well deserved its reward. But there are certain exceptional circumstances which make the services of the regiment in North China especially remarkable. It was barely one year old when it had to undergo its baptism of fire, and it certainly reflects the greatest credit on the officers and non-commissioned officers responsible for the training of the men themselves that the regiment was not only able to hold its own with old veterans long trained to the use of arms but that the men so greatly distinguished themselves against their own countrymen. It has become almost a fashion to sneer at the British officer. Arm-criticism is not often of the Chinese Regiment have succeeded where others have failed. Our friends in a neighboring Colony have abandoned their attempts to create a Chinese regiment. Anyone who had the opportunity I am now enjoying of seeing this smart regiment on parade, could not fail to be struck and surprised by what has been accomplished so well in so brief a space of time. The history of the regiment is short, but its record is one of which any corps might be justly proud. Every man who has seen the regiment must be indeed glad it is to continue as one of the units of His Majesty's military forces. I am confident that, whenever called upon, it will prove itself in the future, as it has done in the past, true to its colours, and will add fresh laurels to its fame.

The medals were then handed personally to each recipient by His Honour, who took the opportunity of saying a few words of congratulation and encouragement to each. The proceedings terminated with a *feu-de-joie* in honour of the proclamation of His Majesty King Edward VII as Emperor of India.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

We take the following two paragraphs from "Notes on Native Affairs" in the N.C. Daily News:—

Whereas may be the known predilections of the principal Ministers of the Empress Dowager, one thing is satisfactory, and that is Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai is perfectly aware of the insidious and secret designs of the Russians and is therefore anxious to provide measures against them. A Northern despatch to hand reports that Viceroy Yuan, with this end in view, has made arrangements to despatch at an early date some 8,000 of his foreign-modelled troops to garrison Shanhaikwan and Chinchow, and as a between that place and Chinchow, and has raised a further measure of precaution, H.E. has raised and manfully finished organising an extra corps composed of some 6,000 of all arms, to garrison points in the North-eastern vicinity of Peking, thus forming a sort of semicircle around the Capital, with that city as the centre of radius. Behind these troops, again, numerous other corps are being hastily organised, composed of both Chinese and Manchus, all of them properly provided with small arms and field-pieces of modern construction and using smokeless powder, for manufacturing the Empress's factories are scattered throughout the Empire, numbering at the present moment fourteen, a figure expected to be nearly doubled by the middle of the present year. By April of this year it will not be too much to state that Viceroy Yuan will have at his command an army of at least 30,000 well-armed and properly drilled men.

The following is a specimen of the Russian "exclamation" of Manchuria, as seen from recent despatches received by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Tartar General of Northern and Lower Manchuria, the Tartar General of Peking (Lower Manchuria), Teling Chai, sent the following:—

"The Russian army of occupation at Tielin-Pass has been withdrawn, and the various railways composing it are now stationed along the railway between Newchiang and Moulouk and are apparently intended to form the so-called railway guard of the Manchurian Railway in the future." The Tartar General of Heilung-chiang (Northern Manchuria or the Chinese Amur region) sent the following:—"The Manchurian Brigade General stationed near the Russian

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FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

[39]

frontiers reports that from the beginning of October to the 20th of December last no less than 3,500 new Russian troops with large quantities of war munitions passed through the Kiria, while the two regiments of Cossacks, about 1,500 strong, hitherto stationed in Tielin (the capital of Heilungchiang), who have been under orders to evacuate that city since September last, are still in garrison with no apparent prospect of moving yet awhile. This is how Russian is "exclaiming" Manchuria.

DISTURBANCES IN WEST CHEKIANG.

Further news relating to the rising of the Tichu Chiao society of Yenchow, West Chekiang, against the R.C. converts, is to hand. It appears that after the repulse given to the secret society men at Fenchau, near Hangchow, by a company of foreign model troops, the regulars were themselves so badly cut up by the mob that they had to retire to an adjoining city, and wait for reinforcements which had been sent from Hangchow. In the meanwhile, H.E. Hui Chien-kan, former Provincial Judge, and now Chief of the Military Secretariat, as well as Chief Commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Chekiang province, had been energetically mobilising all available troops, that is to say, troops that are armed with modern arms of precision, within call of Hangchow city, and having succeeded in collecting near 5,000 men, he sent them on to Yenchow by various routes so as to encircle the insurgents and circumscribe their operations, and having driven them into a corner, "gather up the rascals into a net." Like all such quasi-religious propaganda of ignorant people, the rising which began against the R.C. converts soon afterwards developed into a general plundering expedition where, regardless of sect, all who had money and possessions were equally deemed fair for the net. The inhabitants of Yenchow prefecture and districts of adjoining prefectures, have been indiscriminately pillaged; their houses, as well as the churches, shops, and houses of converts being ruthlessly burnt. Eye-witnesses report that at the beginning of the insurrection the flames of burning buildings could be seen for miles around, while the roads leading to Hangchow and cities away from the scenes of disturbances were dotted with thousands of men, women, and children of the better classes fleeing for refuge. Fortunately, the Chekiang Military Secretariat is directed by the capable and energetic hands of H.E. Hui Chien-kan, and he was able to mobilise in a short time a respectable force to prevent the further spread of the insurrection, although the insurgents muster quite 30,000 adults, variously armed. When one comes to consider the difficulties the Chief of the Military Secretariat had to contend with in such a crisis when the Acting Governor of the province is a Manchu and the other high authorities largely and apathetic (probably owing to orders from sympathisers in the North) the action of the first-named official is to be highly commended. At any rate, with the mobilisation and sending of a proper force of well-armed troops to Yenchow we may expect to hear soon of H.E. Hui Chien-kan's success in suppressing an insurrection which at one time seemed quite serious. Finally, letters from Hangchow and other Chekiang cities posted freely about calling on the masses to rise and assist the insurgents, but so long as the authorities stand firm like H.E. Hui there need be no fear expected from this source. —N.C. Daily News.

AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER IN MONGOLIA.

Mr. C. W. Campbell, C.M.G., who has been making an expedition through seldom-visited regions in North-Eastern Mongolia, arrived last month in England. The plans for the expedition had long been matured in Mr. Campbell's mind, though it has only now been found possible to execute them. Two years ago the equipment of the expedition was actually completed; then the Boxer troubles broke out and the enterprise had to be abandoned. Mr. Campbell having to act as Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour's interpreter. This year, however, the journey has been carried to a successful issue, and the first results are now to hand.

A start was made from Peking on June 3. On leaving Peking Mr. Campbell followed the road leading north-west to Kalgan, and beyond this latter place pushed on to the comparatively small lake known as Angali Nor, which lies some 30 or 40 miles from the Mongolian frontier. So far the party had traversed a sufficiently well-known route, but from Angali Nor Mr. Campbell struck first north and then north-east, made a tour through Chahar, following an unbroken track to Dala Nor (the name of the capital, Shantung). From Dala Nor the party made its way across the frontier to Dala Nor, and after skirting the west shore of this lake continued to march in a northerly direction until the river Khalkha was reached. This river, which, according to existing maps, lies just beyond the northern frontier of Mongolia, in Manchuria, was followed by Mr. Campbell to a point some days' march north of Dala Nor, a large lake through which runs the frontier between these two great provinces of the Chinese Empire. At this point in the journey it was Mr. Campbell's intention to visit Khailar a city of Manchuria to the east of the great

Dala Nor. But Khailar was found to be suffering from the ravages of cholera. The Mongols were dying before the disease, and Mr. Campbell felt that he could not risk the lives of his followers in a plague-stricken city. Accordingly he turned his steps in a north-westerly direction. From a hill called Bayda Tai a view was obtained of Dala Nor, but without staying to visit the lake Mr. Campbell pushed on to the Kerulun river, which flows into the lake from the west. This river was followed as far as the headquarters of Tsetsen Han, the overlord of the Eastern Khalkas. The seat of this chieftain lies eight marches east of Urga, the principal city of Northern Mongolia. Leaving the river at this point, the caravan marched across country to Urga, which was finally reached on September 6.

Urga was the headquarters of the expedition for the next two months. During that period three excursions of interest were made into the surrounding country. On the first Mr. Campbell visited the Kentei mountains. Turning eastwards, he struck the Kerulun river once more, and followed it north to one of its sources, the second was a short excursion, for the purpose of viewing the memorial stones of an ancient Turkish hero. These are close to Urga. The third excursion was longer. On this Mr. Campbell turned westwards to the valley of the Orkhon, a river which flows north-east from the Khengai mountains and discharges its waters into Lake Baikal. He visited the old Turkish monuments discovered in 1885 by Yablonsky and recently described by Radloff and Thomson, and also the celebrated monastery of Erdene Tso, which is believed on good grounds to be the site of the ancient Karakorum. These excursions were all completed before the end of October, and Mr. Campbell then struck north for the Trans-Siberian Railway, via Khabarovsk, the Russo-Chinese frontier. The journey into Europe along the railway is, of course, now a familiar one.

During his travels in Mongolia Mr. Campbell made full use of the opportunities afforded him for useful work. From Kalgan to Urga the route followed covered a distance of some 1,500 miles, and various excursions from that latter place brought the total distance traversed in Mongolia to not far short of 2,500 miles. Not only was he the first Englishman, but probably the first European, to visit some of the districts through which he passed. On the journey to Urga the Indian sub-surveyor kept up a route survey with the plane table, the work being supervised by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell also took observations for latitude at 14 places, and for compass variation at half a dozen points, besides keeping a record of the readings of the barometers and thermometers. He managed to get together a fair collection of plants, but was not so successful in the matter of mammals and birds. His Mongol followers were mostly Lamae, and owing to their objection to destroying life, he could get no assistance from them in obtaining zoological specimens.

A good story is told by an American Congressman of a small boy, green apples, and Christian Science:

"I found one of my constituents," said he, "trying to give some medicines to a young son who had eaten too many green apples, while a Christian Science neighbour was assuring the boy that there was nothing at all the matter with him. 'I think I ought to know,' groaned the boy, 'I guess I've got inside information!'"

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14

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TURNER & CO. Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [245]

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TURNER & CO. Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [246]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1903, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1902.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 19th January to MONDAY, the 26th January (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [247]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

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FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. To-day, 13th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

Consignees of Cargo from Europe, Bombay, Egyptian Ports, &c., are requested to sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading are countersigned.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CEYLON"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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Consignees of Cargo from Europe, Bombay, Egyptian Ports, &c., are requested to sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading are countersigned.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"AUSTRALIAN"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [1]

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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

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Consignees of Cargo from Europe, Bombay, Egyptian Ports, &c., are requested to sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading are countersigned.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

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Consignees of Cargo from Europe, Bombay, Egyptian Ports, &c., are requested to sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading are countersigned.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY, 27th JANUARY, at 12 o'clock, in the CITY HALL.

The Public are invited to attend.

B. S. POATE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [248]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 15th JANUARY, 1903.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, Arsenal Street.

GRAND NAVAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

MEMBERS OF THE CREWS OF H.M.S. "ALBION" and H.M.S. "OCEAN."

Interlude by the celebrated String Band (under the baton of Signor de Robertis) of H.M.S. "ALBION," kindly lent for the occasion by Rear-Admiral H. T. Grenfell and Officers.

Martello's conjuring by Wau Lai-fai, the Wizard of Kwang Tung, and the Sprite Chun Fok, only 7 years of age.

To conclude with wonderful acrobatic performance by Wau Lai-fai's famous Troupe of Acrobats.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M.

Performance from 9 to 11 P.M.

P. ices, 53, 52 and 51.

Box Office at the Comptroller's City Hall, will be open on and after MONDAY, the 12th January, 1903.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903. [246]

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

THE GREAT ZAMONI

will give an Entertainment in the INSTITUTION ROOMS, TONIGHT (WEDNESDAY), 14th JANUARY, 1903, at 9 P.M.

Members and Friends invited. Admission One Dollar. Tickets may be had from the Manager at the Institution or from Members of the Committee.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [247]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 14th JANUARY, at 11 A.M., at their SALES Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Corner of Ten House Street,

100 Cases SCOTCH WHISKY;

45 Cases CHAMPAGNE;

20 Cases CHEESE;

15 Cases RUM;

10 Cases GIN;

Also

A Quantity of ASSORTED WINES and SPIRITS.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1903. [229]

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, in One Lot,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 14th JANUARY, 1903, at their OFFICES, at 3 o'clock P.M.,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

known as

Nos. 8 & 9, Lan Kwai Fong, D'Aguiar Street,

The Property consists of

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Lan Kwai Fong, D'Aguiar Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1,010.

The Premises are known as Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Lan Kwai Fong and will be held for the residue of a term of 99 years from the 24th June, 1843 Annual Crown Rent \$16.

Assessed rental of each House \$20 per month.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from

Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1903. [232]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. DAVID J. LENOX, to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 15th JANUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, 39, MORRISON HILL ROAD,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—

TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with GLASS,

TEAKWOOD BOOKCASE, TEAKWOOD

WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS,

SIDEBOARD, OVERMANTLES, WASH-

STANDS, IRON and BRASS FENDERS,

OIL PAINTINGS, RICKSHAW, COOK-

ING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Also

A Quantity of PICTURES and OIL

PAINTINGS;

And

An Assortment of GAS CHANDELIERS

and FITTINGS.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1903. [230]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Let by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 19th JANUARY, 1903, at 3 P.M., on the spot,

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of BOOTHS and MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Racecourse, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms—Cash.

For Conditions of Sale, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [148]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 14th day of JANUARY, 1903, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day (29th December, 1902):—

RESOLUTION.

That for the purpose of carrying into effect the special resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company held on the 11th and 27th days of October, 1902, the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and that the Honourable Charles Stewart Sharp, Alexander George Wood, and John Thomas Martin Whelan be appointed Liquidators of the said Company with liberty for each of them solely to exercise all the powers of the said Liquidators and that they be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the preparation of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of and to the registration of a new Company to be incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong and to be named The China-Borneo Company, Limited, or some similar title.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1903.

By Order of the Consulting Committee, WILLIAM D. JUPP, Acting Manager.

3481]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, 14, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 17th JANUARY, 1903, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1902, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY 15th, SATURDAY 17th JANUARY, 1903, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1903. [197]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1903, at 11.45 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 17th JANUARY, to MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited.

General Agents for The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1903. [192]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1903, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 17th JANUARY, to MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1903. [193]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Beaconfield Arcade, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1903, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 11th day of November, 1902, and confirmed on the 27th day of November, 1902, a Call of Fifty Cents per Share be made upon all holders of Ordinary Shares in the above Company, and the same is hereby made. Such Call to be paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 9th day of February, 1903."

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest at the rate of \$10 per centum per Annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 14th day of February, 1903, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

Shareholders are requested to note that, upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers Receipt for payment of the Call and surrender of existing Certificates of the Shares pertaining thereto, new Share Certificates will be issued bearing an endorsement of the payment of the said Call.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [175]

A. LING & CO.,

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE STORE.

FASHIONABLE CENTRE CARPETS,

ELECTRO-PLATE, LIQUOR FRAMES,

and POORHAW LACQUERED WARE,

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [245]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

G. GIRAULT.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [72]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at the PEAK. Partly

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

SHIPPING.

CLEARANCES

DEPARTURES

VESSELS IN DO

IPPING REPORT

PLS ON THE

YOKOHAMA

Hongkong, 9th January, 1903.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 1

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by the San'yo Railway.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE

IN RUSSIA
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

† FALLENBERG	WEDNESDAY	14 Feb. 1963.
† DARMSTADT	WEDNESDAY	15th Feb. 1963.
† STUTTGART	WEDNESDAY	4th Mar. 1963.
† PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	18th Mar. 1963.
† HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY	1st April, 1963.
† PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	15th April 1963.
† SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	20th April 1963.
† KLAUS'SCHOU	WEDNESDAY	13th May 1963.
† BAYERN	WEDNESDAY	27th May 1963.
† ROON	WEDNESDAY	11th June 1963.
† PRINZ REG. LUIPOLD	THURSDAY	

Stamps of the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., U.S., Holland and Amsterdam.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1902, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZES-
ERENE" of the NOEDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain G. Dannemann, with MAIL
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES
and Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 19th January, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 20th January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY, the 20th January. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2. Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO. AGENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI			

HAI, MOJI and KOBE Passing through the Inland Sea)	W. Hayward, R.N.D.	January	Passage.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANG-)			

<p> RAI, MOH LAL (Passing through the Inland Sea) </p>	<p> E. P. Martin, R.N.E. </p>	<p> January </p>	<p> 1898 </p>
<p> LONDON &c </p>	<p> BALLAARAT </p>	<p> Noon, 17th </p>	<p> See Special </p>

SHANGHAI	COROMANDEL	About 17th	Freight or
LONDON - LAMPREY	C. D. Bennett, R.N.R.	January	Passage.

SINGAPORE, PENANG,	CANTON	Noon 21st	Freight or
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	C. F. Lockton, L.N.R.	January	Passage.
MARSEILLES			

SINGAPORE and BOMBAY, PERKIN, About Feb
via COLOMBO, C. R. Longden, R.N.R. January } Freight only.

For MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH
and LONDON DIRECT.....MALTA.....6,064 Tons.....28th March:

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. 1

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA MOJI, KOBE PORTLAND, OREGON
AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE	OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.					
STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON			
	1900	J. C. GORDON	JAN. 17, 1902			

"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	February	25, 1903
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	R. P. Craven	March	16, 1903

United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [14]

... ..

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYREHUS"	On 16th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	On 22nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 28th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	On 3rd February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 11th February.

HOMEWARDS.		
FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 30th January.
LONDON	"TELEMACHUS"	On 3rd February.
LONDON	"DIOMED"	On 17th February.
LONDON	"DIOMED"	On 3rd March.

LIVERPOOL BERTH.		
FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 24th January.
LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 20th February.

CONTINENTAL BERTH.		
FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP and AMSTERDAM	"OOPACK"	On 14th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		
FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"PAKLING"	On 24th January.

The S.S. "PYREHUS" left Singapore on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 16th inst.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
[10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
SHANGHAI	"PAKHOT"	On 15th January.
SHANGHAI	"KUIKIANG"	On 17th January.
MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TSINAN"	On 19th January.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIPO"	On 20th January.
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th January.

THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.
The S.S. "TSINAN" from Australia Ports left Manila on the 12th inst., P.M., and is expected to arrive here at daylight, on the 15th inst.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
* See Special Advertisement.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
[11]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
TAMUL, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th January.
AND AMOY	"T. OGATA"	January.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 14th January.
AND AMOY	"I. GOTO"	January.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 21st January.
AND AMOY	"T. SAITO"	January.

The Co's new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.
All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.
Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs water-front premises at Tsimshui to land all passengers and cargo.
By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1933.
T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	On 10th Jan., at Noon.
DIAMANTE	2540	A. H. Noddy	Manila Direct	On 20th Jan., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinley		

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.
[17]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.
AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.
Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.
"TAIYUAN" leaves on 20th January.
"TSINAN" " 16th February.
"CHANGSHA" " 7th March.
"CHINGFU" " 4th April.

Superior accommodation amidships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1933. [92]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship
"INDRADEO."
Captain Easterbrook, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th February.

For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1933. [118]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1933.
"MOGUL" About 13th January.
"HINDUSTAN" 25th January.
"SHIMOSA" 28th February.
"BRAEMAR" 10th March.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1933. [3494]



TOYO KISEN KAISHA. (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)
REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.
The Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU."
3,876 Tons Captain N. Tate, will be despatched for MANILA on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.
To be followed by the "ROHILLA MARU," on the 21st inst.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.
Princes' Building, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1933. [16]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
The Company's Steamship
"AUSTRIA."
Captain Andreewich, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers. Electric Light and carries a Doctor. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER WIELER & CO., Agents.
Princes' Building.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1933. [221]

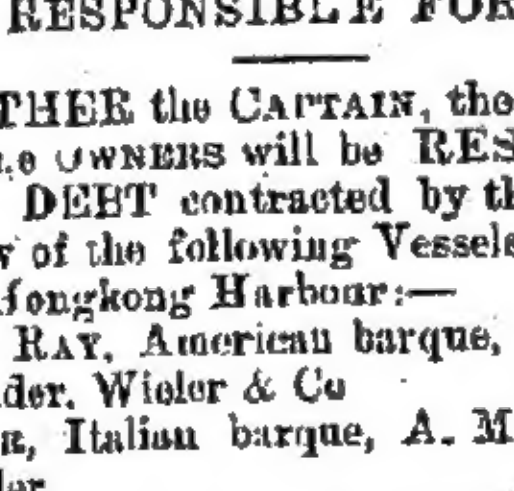
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, HOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 26th January, 1933, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "CALEDONNIEN," Captain Renee, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the S.S. *Arundel*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 7th February, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 25th January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1933. [2]
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
EVIE J. RAY, American barque, F. Carson—Sander, Weller & Co.
LOTHAIR, Italian barque, A. M. Schiaffino—Order.
SHIMOSA, British str., E. A. Chaplain—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

BUDWEISER BEER.
EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
ANHEUSER BUSH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.



This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and East barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.
The Beer is stabilised after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1932. [201]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE Proprietor of "HADDINGTON HOUSE" begs to announce that he is removing to No. 9, SELBORNE VILLAS, KERSFORD ROAD, on the 10th inst.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1933. [217]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"DARMSTADT."

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., To-day, the 12th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 19th January will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 14th January, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 23rd January, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1933. [5]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"PROMETHEUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 13th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 19th inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1933. [10]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"SUISANG"
having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M.; to 6 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1933. [218]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"C. FERD. LAEISZ"
Captain Fuchs, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1933. [224]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENGLYLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1933. [204]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJIB AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1933. [7]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1901. [1884]

\$150
to \$300 a month can be easily earned in spare time by smart men of good address.

Apply by letter to—
Box 251, G.P.O.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1933. [191]

TRUE HAIR GROWER
When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hair-grower. My hair grew to its present length in about 40 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvelous hair-grower. To introduce it I will post you a trial box of hair-grower. It is a scientific preparation for only 4 stamps. Try it, I did, and convince yourself. Address—
JOHN GRAVEN-BURLEIGH,
110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

GRIMAULT & Co

Medicinal Skin Soap



Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8
Paris

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK
THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kossan, Jobert, Veillon and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a short time, when a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually suppressing the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 purifies the blood, cures pimples, spots, blotches, and eruptions of the face, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system, and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, impaired vitality, deep depression, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by **A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED**
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [184]

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP DEALER.
No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory reference.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash. AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [3199]
PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD. is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager.
20, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [3356]

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THE BOOK WILL BE FOUND TO BE A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE HANOI EXPOSITION.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2576]

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

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GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
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GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unvalued remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists. [2477]



YES SIR! HERE'S THE BEER, SIR!
RAINIER—THE ONLY BEER, SIR!
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., HONGKONG AGENTS.

